

Fort Barry, Theatre (Building No. 946)  
Rosenstock Road, Fort Barry  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Sausalito Vicinity  
Marin County  
California

HABS No. CA-2642-A

HABS  
CAL  
21-SAUS.V,  
1A-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey  
National Park Service  
Western Region  
Department of the Interior  
San Francisco, California 94107

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

Fort Barry, Theatre (Building No. 946)

HABS NO. CA-2642-A

HABS  
CAL  
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1A-

Location Building FA-946 (FA denotes Ft. Barry) is located along Rosenstock Road between the points where Rosenstock Rd. intersects with Simmonds Rd. and with Field, Bodsworth and Bunker Rds. in Fort Barry, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Marin County, California.

USGS Quadrangle Point Bonita, California, Sheet 1459 I SE Series V895; 7.5 minute Series UTM Coordinates: Zone 10, 4186850 N 541950 E

Present Owner National Park Service

Original Use Theatre (1038 seat)

Present Use Unused

Significance Building FA-946 is significant as a relatively unmodified example of a 700 Series (Type TH-3) base theatre built in 1941 as part of the mobilization effort for World War II. Located in Fort Barry, it served the contiguous coastal defense forts (Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite) which made up the northern half of the defenses which protected the harbor of San Francisco during the War. The building is a contributing feature of Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite Historic District, a National Register property. Across San Francisco Bay, in the Presidio of San Francisco, a virtual twin of building FA-946 was also built in 1941 as part of the mobilization effort for World War II. Both of these buildings now reside within the boundaries of Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and are owned by the National Park Service, which has taken over title to former military lands. Building FA-946 is scheduled for demolition. Converted by the Army for use as a bowling alley in the 1950s, the Presidio theatre (PE-1387) still stands in its original location, and will be preserved in lieu of the demolition of building FA-946.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of Erection -- Construction of building FA-946 began late in 1940 or early in 1941. The "Fort

Barry Quartermaster Form No. 117 Building Records" indicate April 22, 1941 as the date of completion.<sup>1</sup>

2. Architect -- Colonel Charles D. Hartman (later Brigadier General), Quartermaster Corps, U.S. Army, and his staff produced and revised the 700 Series plans that were used in the construction of building FA-946 and in the construction of identical buildings across the country.<sup>2</sup> Major A.N. Caldwell and Captain J.H. Veal, both Quartermaster Corps, oversaw the construction of building FA-946.<sup>3</sup>
3. Original and subsequent owners -- Lime Point Military Reservation, which would become the two contiguous military reservations Fort Baker and Fort Barry, was purchased by the United States War Department on July 24, 1866.<sup>4</sup> The War Department established Fort Barry by General Orders No. 194 on December 27, 1904.<sup>5</sup> The War Department owned building FA-946 from the time of its construction until 1947, when the U.S. Department Defense succeeded the War Department. In 1974 ownership of Fort Barry was transferred to the National Park Service. The building has been owned by the National Park Service since that time.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers -- Builder was the U.S. Army; Subcontractor for the reinforced-concrete foundation appears to have been L. Franceschi, presumably of San Francisco, CA; Subcontractor for the exterior stack appears to have been Sartorius Company, San Francisco, CA; Supplier of steel for the foundation was W.C. Hauck & Co., San Francisco, CA; Supplier of steel for the exterior stack appears to have been California Steel Products Co., San Francisco, CA. (Information in this section is not necessarily exhaustive)
5. Original plans and construction -- The original plans for building FA-946, except for a plan of the exterior stack, do not appear to be extant.<sup>6</sup> It is known from other sources, however, that the building was built from 700 Series plan number 700-1212 and associated plan numbers.<sup>7</sup> These were standard plans, and a set of them used for the construction of building PE-1387, Presidio Theatre, is housed at Golden Gate National Recreation Area.<sup>8</sup> The original cost of building FA-946 was \$40,000.<sup>9</sup>
6. Alterations and additions -- In early 1942 a

backstage abutment was added to the building to provide dressing room space and the stage was extended and equipped with footlights. Subcontractors for this work appear to have been George Arthur and Sons and Hayes McClellan, both presumably of San Francisco, CA. The supplier for this project appears to have been Pacific Manufacturing Co., Santa Clara, CA.<sup>10</sup> Also in early 1942 a fire damaged building FA-946, but there appears to be no documentation of the damage or its repair in Bay Area repositories.<sup>11</sup> Two alterations are recorded in the "Fort Barry Quartermaster Form No. 117 Building Records," but neither of the notations is legible. The first, on 10/15/42, cost \$483.22; the second, on 4/28/43, cost \$19,350.<sup>12</sup> In June 1951 a minor electrical alteration was carried out in the projection room.<sup>13</sup> (Information in this section is not necessarily exhaustive)

## B. Historical Context

### Nationwide Mobilization for World War II

Building FA-946 was constructed in 1941 as part of a massive building program which aimed to construct cantonments across the nation in which to house and train a rapidly expanding army in the process of mobilization in response to German aggression in Europe and to the build-up of Japanese armed forces in the Pacific. By the time this building program ended in 1944, the Army could house in the continental United States up to 6,000,000 troops as compared to 200,000 in 1939.<sup>14</sup>

The 700 Series drawings used to construct mobilization structures were standardized sets for various wood-frame building types that allowed for idiosyncrasy only within a limited number of alternatives. Created in 1935 by Colonel Charles D. Hartman, Quartermaster Corps, U.S. Army, and revised on the eve of the mobilization effort in 1940, the 700 Series evolved into and was succeeded by other series: the 800 Series, the Modified Theatre-of-Operations (T.O.) Series, and the T.O. 700 Series. All of these series grew out of the World War I era 600 Series.<sup>15</sup>

The 700 Series and its successors are significant architecturally for having pioneered in the standardization of plans, in the prefabrication of materials, and in the methods of assembly-line construction. These buildings are also important in social history; for example, their spartan appearance

with quaint accents such as "aqua medias" and 3-over-3 double hung wood sash windows speak of the attempt to make the wartime experience of average soldiers as homelike as possible.<sup>16</sup> Most U.S. Servicemen over generations from World War II, Korea, Vietnam and the Cold War became intimately acquainted with these structures in fulfilling their military obligation.

#### Bay Area Mobilization for World War II

Building FA-946 is specifically associated with the mobilization of the Harbor Defenses of San Francisco (HDSF) in response to the potential for a seaborne or aerial attack by Japan. In a Pacific war scenario the Port of San Francisco, the most important Pacific Coast port with its military bases and ship-building capabilities, would be a prime target of attack. As a result, the HDSF were modernized in the years prior to the war, and brought to a peak of readiness just prior to the outbreak of fighting.

Though constructed within the boundaries of Fort Barry, building FA-946 was actually associated with the construction of a 700 Series mobilization cantonment completed a few hundred yards away at nearby Fort Cronkhite. Fort Cronkhite had been established in 1937 for the purpose of supporting Battery Townsley, a massive 16-inch gun battery which embodied the most recent developments in coastal defense weaponry. The unit charged with firing Battery Townsley, Battery E, 6th Coast Artillery, garrisoned the Fort Cronkhite cantonment on June 20, 1941.<sup>17</sup>

During World War II building FA-946 served as an entertainment venue for troops serving in the HDSF at the contiguous Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite. Celebrity performances were among these entertainments. Bob Hope performed at building FA-946, as did Pat O'Brien and other Hollywood stars.<sup>18</sup> According to informal oral testimony, the building after World War II sometimes served as an Army Reserve lecture hall and has been unused for several years.<sup>19</sup>

## PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### A. General Statement

1. Architectural Character -- Building FA-946 is a rectangular-shaped structure of ample size with a low-sloping roof. It has stacked abutments to the front, serving as entrance and projection room, and

a single abutment to the rear, serving as a backstage area. Devoid of ornament, with few openings, and painted a uniform white, this simple yet large wood-frame structure has a massive appearance, particularly amidst the grass-covered hills and sporadically occurring woods which surround it. The auditorium, capacity 1,038 seated, has a high span which is achieved by a wooden truss. The shorter abutments to the front and rear have simpler post and beam support systems. The purely functional design and use of wood-framing and siding lend a rustic, camp-like look to building FA-946, which is typical of 700 Series World War II mobilization cantonment structures.

2. Condition of Fabric -- The overall condition of building FA-946 is poor. Much of the exterior of the building is covered with mildew, and siding is missing from some areas. Many windows are missing and boarded over, doors are in disrepair and do not function properly. On the interior, the mineral fiberboard walls are severely water-damaged, in some cases deteriorated to the point of exposing the building framing. The building utilities are not functioning, and original furnishings such as seating are missing.

#### B. Description of the Exterior

1. Overall Dimensions -- Building FA-946 is rectangular in shape. It measures approximately 169' in length, 75' in width and 25' in height.
2. Foundations -- Building FA-946 has a 9" wide reinforced-concrete foundation wall which is at grade along the building's south and west sides and which rises to 6' above grade on the north side of the building due to the siting of the building on a hillside. Plan No. 700-1215, "Theatre, 1038 Seats, Type TH-3, Wall Sections," August 26, 1940, indicates that there are pad footings of varying sizes and at various depths.<sup>20</sup> In the auditorium portion of the building, 15" x 18" concrete piers transfer column loads to the pad footings. These are flush with the exterior of the foundation wall but protrude from the interior of the foundation wall and are exposed. The abutment foundations are independent from the rest of the building. The entrance abutment rests atop a 6" strip footing. The backstage abutment rests atop 6" x 8" wooden

beams at 10'- 8" o.c. which transfer weight to 10" x 10" concrete piers; a wooden 9" x 9" block is sandwiched between beam and pier.

3. Walls -- Exterior walls consist of four layers: wooden sheathing nailed to stud framing, a gypsum-asbestos fire retardant, black construction paper and 1" x 6" v-notch wood siding (The entrance abutment employs 1" x 8" v-notch wood siding. This deviation is probably explained by the fact that the standard entrance to this theatre type was open and porch-like. In colder, windier climates such as that at Fort Barry the porch could be enclosed).
4. Structural system, framing<sup>21</sup> -- Building FA-946 is of light frame construction. The roof is supported by a wood Pratt truss with a top chord pitched at a 1 to 12 slope to the outside edge. The depth of the truss is approximately 6' at the edge and 9'- 1" at the center with a ten-panel division through the entire length. The bottom chord is composed of two 3" x 10" members and the top chord is composed of two 3" x 12" members. The vertical web members vary in size. Two 2" x 12" members complete the first panel, two 2" x 10" members complete the second, two 2" x 8" members the third, two 2" x 6" members the fourth, and a 3/4" diameter steel rod in the center king-post position. The diagonal members vary in an analogous manner. All connections are made with 4" split rings fastened with 3/4" diameter bolts and 3" x 3/16" washers. Three 3" x 14" planks compose the vertical end member of the truss, transferring the loads to the foundation. The entrance abutment is supported by a row of pipes, 3" in diameter and 10'- 6" o.c, which would have functioned as a colonnade had the front entrance/porch not been enclosed. The pipe columns support 2" x 12" horizontal beams at 24" o.c. The backstage abutment has 2" x 4" posts at 16" o.c. which support 2" x 8" horizontal beams at 16" o.c.
5. Porches -- West (Entrance abutment): Two concrete steps run along almost the entire entrance abutment. South: Small concrete ramps, a couple of inches in height, occur at each set of exit doors (one missing). East (Backstage abutment): On the south side of the abutment a short wooden staircase with wooden rail occurs at an exit. North: A concrete landing and stairway with pipe rail occur at the northeast exit. These run parallel to the

building's length. At the bottom of this short stairway there is a second concrete landing, at the entrance to the boiler room. At the northwest exit a longer, taller concrete stairway with pipe rail leads away from the building, perpendicular to its length.

6. Chimneys -- A metal chimney stack, 16" in diameter and 45' in height, is located on the exterior, off the boiler room, in the northeast corner of the building, in an open gap between the backstage abutment and the auditorium proper. The chimney is supported by three guy wires which are secured to the hillside.
7. Openings --
  - a. Doorways and doors -- West (Entrance abutment): Four sets of 5-panel double doors, grouped in pairs. South: One set of 5-panel double doors at the southwest exit, one set of 5-panel double doors at the southeast exit. East (Backstage abutment): One set of 5-panel double doors at the exit on the south side of the abutment. North: One set of 5-panel double doors at the northeast exit, one set of 5-panel double doors at the northwest exit, one set of 2-panel double doors at the boiler room.
  - b. Windows and shutters -- West (Entrance abutment): From north to south - facing north a pair of 3-over-3 light fixed sash windows, facing west a 3-over-3 light double-hung window, facing north a 3-over-3 light fixed sash window, facing west a side-by-side pair of 3-over-3 light fixed sash windows. West (Projection Room abutment): From north to south - facing west three 3-over-3 light fixed wood sash windows, facing south one 3-over-3 light fixed wood sash window. South: N/A. East (Backstage abutment): From south to north - facing south one 3-over-3 light double-hung window, facing east one 3-over-3 light double-hung window, followed by two 2-over-2 light double hung windows, followed by two 3-over-3 light double-hung windows, facing north one 3-over-3 light



double-hung window. North: Above the boiler room door one 3-over-3 light double-hung window. All windows have heavy-gauge 1/4" mesh screens which are painted white. There are no shutters.

8. Roof --

- a. Roof shape, covering -- The main/auditorium portion of building FA-946 has a low sloping roof with a 1' overhang at its sides lengthwise. A cupola vent runs along the ridgeline of this roof section. The front and rear abutments also have low sloping roofs. Sets of wooden ladders attached to the building lead to the auditorium roof from the shorter front and rear abutments. All roof coverings are standard tar and gravel built-up.
- b. Cornice, eaves -- N/A.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers -- N/A.

C. Description of the Interior

- 1. Floor plans -- Building FA-946 is simple in plan. The main, central portion of the building is comprised of an open auditorium, rectangular in shape and sloping gradually downward to meet the raised, wooden stage. Rooms on either side of the stage serve as boiler room (north) and fan room (south). Behind the stage is a small rectangular backstage area that abuts the auditorium. The backstage area is an addition which was constructed soon after the building's completion. This addition encloses a sound baffle room (part of the original construction) and is composed of two dressing rooms, two toilet stalls and a property room. At the front of the building another abutment, rectangular except for a recess in its northwest corner, serves as the entrance. The standard plan for this abutment was as an open porch; on building FA-946 this porch was enclosed for weather protection as part of the original construction. The entrance abutment is composed of several rooms: ticket booth, lobby, foyer, office with adjoining ticket booth, utility room, and mens' and womens' toilets. A smaller rectangular abutment sits atop the entrance abutment.

over the foyer; it can be considered a second floor. It is composed of a projection room and a rewind room. An attic area contains a catwalk and the roof trusses. Total area is roughly 13,000 square feet.<sup>22</sup>

2. Stairways -- Entrance abutment: A wooden stairway with pipe rail leads from the foyer to the projection room. Auditorium: Wooden stairways descend to the auditorium floor from both sides of the stage, a wooden stairway leads up to the southeast exit, a wooden stairway with wooden rail leads down to the fan room. Backstage abutment: Wooden steps lead up to the backstage area from both sides of the stage.
3. Flooring -- All floors are poured concrete except for the stage, which is a raised wooden platform, and the backstage and projection areas, which are bare wood. The office, lobby and ticket booth floors are covered with black synthetic tiles (many missing).
4. Wall and ceiling finish -- Interior finish material throughout the building is mineral fiberboard painted white and nailed directly to the stud frame wall. Finish material in portions of the entrance and backstage abutments is wood panel siding. Wainscoting appears throughout the building. In areas where walls are mineral fiberboard the wainscoting is painted plywood; in areas where walls are wood panelling wainscoting is achieved by a different paint color. Color scheme of the wainscoting is as follows: entrance abutment - primarily blue-grey; projection room abutment - primarily cream; auditorium - primarily brown; backstage abutment - primarily cream.
5. Openings --
  - a. Doorways and doors -- Entrance abutment: From the enclosed porch area a single, 6-light, 1-panel door opens to the office area (missing), a pair of 5-panel, double doors open to the foyer, and a pair of 6-light, 1-panel, double doors open to the lobby. From the lobby a pair of 3-light, 4-panel double doors open to the foyer and a single 5-panel door opens to the ticket booth. From the foyer a single 5-panel

door opens to the office. From the office, one 5-panel door opens to a single ticket window. Single 5-panel doors followed by 4-panel stall doors lead to the mens' and womens' rooms. A single 5-panel door opens to the utility room. Projection Room abutment: There are 3 metal blackout doors in this area. Auditorium: A single 5-panel door leads to the fan room. Backstage abutment: Including the toilets, which had full doors, there are nine doorways, doors are all missing, in the backstage area.

- b. Windows -- Entrance abutment: There are three ticket windows in the enclosed porch area; one to the left of the foyer entrance doors (this one faces west) and a pair at the extreme right as one enters the building (these face north). The windows are missing.
- 6. Decorative features and trim -- N/A.
- 7. Hardware -- Standard hardware.
- 8. Mechanical equipment --
  - a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation -- Building FA-946 was heated by a gas-fired boiler. Ventilation was provided by an electric-powered fan. Air was circulated through the building via large, conspicuous ducts which line both sides of the auditorium near ceiling level. A huge vent (8' high x 7 1/2' wide) appears on the rear (southeast exterior) of the building; smaller vents appear at the front of the building, above the projection room abutment, and rear of the building, above the backstage abutment. There are also radiators and ventilation fans in individual rooms throughout the building.
  - b. Lighting -- The enclosed entrance porch area is lighted by fluorescent light. The auditorium has recessed "wayfinding" lighting, four "EXIT" lights, and footlights on the stage. Bulb lighting occurs throughout the building. Caged lights occur on the exterior above each of the exits.

- c. Plumbing -- Mens' room (3 sinks, 3 urinals, 2 stalls) and Womens' room (1 sink, 1 stall) occur in the entrance abutment. Two bathroom stalls occur in the backstage abutment. The dressing rooms and property room in the backstage abutment each have sinks.

D. Site

1. General setting and orientation -- Fort Barry is nestled amongst rugged, grass- and scrub-covered hills which make up the Marin Headlands just outside the Golden Gate and north of San Francisco. A fine example of an Endicott-era coast defense fort constructed in the early 20th century, Fort Barry consists of gracious wood-frame officers' houses and barracks laid out along curvilinear roads. The landscape has been planted with trees to lend an air of the picturesque. Located on the western-most fringe of Fort Barry, near the World War II mobilization cantonment with which it was associated at adjacent Fort Cronkhite, building FA-946, hulking in appearance and without ornamentation, is rather out of place in its setting. Building FA-946 is aligned west to east along its long axis.
2. Historic landscape design -- The hillside upon which building FA-946 sits was cut and levelled for the building's construction. The hillside is grass covered, with no discernible signs of landscape design except for a concrete drainage gutter and the remnants of a gravel strip 18" wide which appears at the perimeter of the building.
3. Outbuildings -- N/A.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Original Architectural Drawings

Building FA-946 was built from 700 Series plan number 700-1212 (Type TH-3) and associated plan numbers. Though the original standard plans for building FA-946 appear to be no longer extant, a set of these standard plans for a nearly identical building in the Presidio of San Francisco (PE-1387) are housed at Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Presidio Army Records Center, Building PE-667, Building Number Series Collection, Drawer 109, Building 1357-1398, in San Francisco, CA. These drawings are as follows: Plan No. 700-1212, "Theatre, 1038 Seats,

Type TH-3, Floor and Ceiling Plans," August 26, 1940 (Collection # 17958); Plan No. 700-1212.1, "Theatre, 1038 Seats, Type TH-3, Alternate Scheme for Stage," December 6, 1940 (Collection # 17600); Plan No. 700-1215, "Theatre, 1038 Seats, Type Th-3, Wall Sections," August 26, 1940 (Collection # 17597); Plan No. 700-12(??), "Theatre, 1038 Seats, Type TH-3, Sections and Elevations," August 26, 1940 (Collection # 17596); Plan No. 700-12(??), "Theatre, 1038 Seats, Type Th-3, Seating Plan and Details," August 26, 1940 (Collection # 175999).

The only drawing of the original construction is a shop drawing of the exterior stack, dated January 1, 1941. This drawing (Collection # 15233), and the following drawings for various additions to the original construction, are also located at the Presidio Army Records Center, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Forts Baker, Barry, Cronkhite, Etc. Collection, Drawer 192, Ft. Barry 931-999: Plan No. 6378-130, "Additions to Theatre (Stage Extension and Backstage Area)," November 12, 1941 (Collection # 20345); Various shop drawings, five total, all dated January 1942, which appear to be associated with the stage/backstage addition, and possibly also with the fire which reportedly occurred in early 1942 (Collection #'s 15237 through 15241); "Proposed Electrical Alteration," June 20, 1951 (Collection # 15237.1).

B. Early Views -- N/A.

C. Interviews -- N/A.

D. Bibliography

1. Primary and unpublished sources

"Ft. Barry Quartermaster Form No. 117 Building Records," microfilm, San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park, J. Porter Shaw Library, Historic Document Collection 958, Presidio of San Francisco Building Records Collection.

Master Plan, Building Information Schedule (AR 210-20), Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite, California (Master Planning Office, Directorate of Facilities Engineering: Headquarters Presidio of San Francisco, 1971). Available at Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Cultural Resources Branch, San Francisco, CA.

W.C. Hauck and Co., Specifications for reinforcing steel bars used in concrete foundation, November 22, 1940, housed at Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Presidio Army Records Center, Building PE-667, Forts Baker, Barry, Cronkhite, Etc. Collection, Drawer 192, Ft. Barry 931-999, Collection # 15234.

2. Secondary and published sources

Chin, Brian B., Artillery at the Golden Gate: The Harbor Defenses of San Francisco in World War II (Pictorial Histories Publishing Co. Inc: Missoula, Montana, 1994).

Thompson, Erwin N., Forts Baker, Barry, Cronkhite: Historic Resource Study (National Park Service: Denver, 1979).

Wasch, Diane Shaw, Perry Bush, Keith Landreth, James Glass, et al., World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program: A History of 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction (A HABS/HAER report published by the United States Dept. of Defense and the National Park Service: Washington, D.C., 1989).

E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated

Veal, J.H., "Completion Report on Repairing Theatre and Constructing a Dressing and Toilet Addition," July 1, 1942, housed at Washington National Record Center, Record Group 77, Office of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, Completion Reports, Forts Baker and Barry, in Suitland, Maryland.

F. Supplemental Material -- N/A.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This documentation was carried out as mitigation for the demolition of building FA-946 by the National Park Service, Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Demolition of building FA-946 is called for in the General Management Plan and Environmental Analysis: Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Point Reyes National Seashore (1980). The documentation was carried out by Paul Scolari, Historian, National Park Service, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Division of Resource Management and Planning. Photography was carried out by Dewey Livingston, Historian, National Park Service, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, List of Classified Structures Team.

ENDNOTES

1. Available on microfilm at San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park, J. Porter Shaw Library, Historic Document Collection 958, Presidio of San Francisco Building Records Collection.
2. Wasch, Diane Shaw, Perry Bush, Keith Landreth, James Glass, et al., World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program: A History of 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction (A HABS/HAER report published by the United States Dept. of Defense and the National Park Service: Washington, D.C., 1989) p. 11, identify Col. Hartman as the author of the 700 Series standard plans.
3. Thompson, Erwin N., Forts Baker, Barry, Cronkhite: Historic Resource Study (National Park Service: Denver, 1979) p. 102, note 18.
4. Thompson, Forts Baker, Barry, Cronkhite (1979) p. 17.
5. Thompson, Forts Baker, Barry, Cronkhite (1979) p. 84.
6. Plan of the stack is located at Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Presidio Army Records Center, Building PE-667, Forts Baker, Barry, Cronkhite, Etc. Collection, Drawer 192, Ft. Barry 931-999, Collection # 15233.
7. The "Fort Barry Quartermaster Form No. 117 Building Records" entry for building FA-946 indicates plan number 700-1212 as the plan used. Microfilm, San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park, J. Porter Shaw Library, Historic Document Collection 958, Presidio of San Francisco Building Records Collection.
8. Presidio Army Records Center, Building PE-667, Building Number Series Collection, Drawer 109, Building 1357-1398.
9. "Ft. Barry Quartermaster Form No. 117 Building Records," microfilm, San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park, J. Porter Shaw Library, Historic Document Collection 958, Presidio of San Francisco Building Records Collection.
10. Plans for this addition are housed at Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Presidio Army Records Center, Building PE-667, Forts Baker, Barry, Cronkhite, Etc. Collection, Drawer 192, Ft. Barry 931-999, Collection # 20345, and Collection #'s 15237 through 15241).

11. Thompson, Forts Baker, Barry, Cronkhite (1979) p. 102 mentions the fire and in note 18 documentation of its repair located at the Washington National Record Center, Suitland Maryland, Record Group 77, Office of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, Completion Reports, Forts Baker and Barry: Capt J.H. Veal, QM, "Completion Report on Repairing Theatre and Constructing a Dressing and Toilet Addition," July 1, 1942. The repair cost \$28,500.
12. Microfilm, San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park, J. Porter Shaw Library, Historic Document Collection 958, Presidio of San Francisco Building Records.
13. Plan housed at Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Presidio Army Records Center, Building PE-667, Forts Baker, Barry Cronkhite, Etc. Collection, Drawer 192, Ft. Barry 931-999, Collection # 15237.1.
14. Wasch, et al., World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program (1989) p. 286.
15. Wasch, et al., World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program (1989) p. 4, 7, 12.
16. Wasch, et al. World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program (1989) p. 3.
17. Thompson, Forts Baker, Barry, Cronkhite (1979) p. 117.
18. Chin, Brian B. Artillery at the Golden Gate: The Harbor Defenses of San Francisco in World War II (Pictorial Histories Publishing Co. Inc: Missoula, Montana, 1994) p. 125.
19. Conversation on September 15, 1995 with John Martini, Curator of Military History, Golden Gate National Recreation Area.
20. Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Presidio Army Records Center, Building PE-667, Building Number Series Collection, Drawer 109, Building 1357-1398, Collection # 17597.
21. This description of the auditorium structural system is from Wasch, et al., World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program (1989) p. 288. Visual inspection confirmed that the structural system of the theatre described in this publication is the same as that for building FA-946.
22. Master Plan, Building Information Schedule (AR 210-20), Forts Baker, Barry and Cronkhite, California (Master Planning Office, Directorate of Facilities Engineering: Headquarters Presidio of San Francisco, 1971) p. 29.



(Original map located at Golden Gate  
National Recreation Area, Div. of Re-  
source Mgmt. and Planning, Ft. Mason,  
Building 201)

Fort Barry, Building 946 (Theatre)

